





free children, as well as of the slaves, learn to read; many adults also come to read occasionally. Many girls belonging to the Crown estates learn to sew, under the care of Mrs. Wray. About a year ago, he baptized eight persons, who have since conducted themselves as becomes Christians; and at Christmas last he baptized eight more; four had belonged to the school, the rest were old people. It was a very solemn season. On the 31st of December he administered the Lord's Supper for the first time in Berbice; eleven negroes communicated. Mr. Wray rejoices to see a church, however small, formed among the negroes in Berbice.

Mr. Davies, at George Town, Demerary, is attended by a great number of negroes, many of whom discover, in the whole of their conduct, the powerful effects of the gospel. It is much to the honor of religion that among the negroes who have been punished for dishonest or refractory behavior, there has not been an instance of one who attended the chapel. The moral conduct of the people is much improved; Mr. Davies has lately married sixty couples of them, nearly half of whom came from about twenty miles up the river. Mr. Elliot (formerly at Tobago) is at present at George Town, and preaches in a distant part of it, to many who, it is said, cannot conveniently attend at the chapel.

In addition to the support of those missions which have already been mentioned, and which are under the immediate patronage of this Society, sums have occasionally been voted to other Societies which have the same object in view. During the last year, the Directors have voted to the Church of the United Brethren, at Sarepta, the sum of 300*l.* for the purpose of renewing their mission to the Kalmucks. Two Missionaries have thus been enabled to commence their labors among that people.

They have also granted 100*l.* to the New-York Missionary Society, to assist them in sending Missionaries to the Indians on the border of their territories. They have likewise voted to the new Missionary Institution at Basle, in Switzerland, the sum of 200*l.* to assist and encourage them in its establishment.

#### SEMINARY.

There are now in the Missionary Seminary at Gosport, sixteen students, who are pursuing, under the direction of our highly esteemed brother the Rev. Mr. Bogue, appropriate studies, preparatory to their entering upon the great work of preaching the gospel to the Heathen. They are well reported of by their tutor, as men truly devoted to God, and likely to become useful Missionaries.

We are concerned to state, that Mr. Stephens, a very promising young man, has been removed by death, during the last year; and the studies of another are at present suspended by illness.

It is with pleasure we state, that the labors of several of the students among the French prisoners, at the prisons and prison ships, were attended with a divine blessing.

There are also several young men to whom it is not intended to allow the usual term for education at Gosport, who are committed to the care of some worthy ministers in the country, that they may receive useful instruction to qualify them for the stations which they may probably occupy.

It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge, with the warmest affection, the increasing liberality of the members of this Society, both in town and country. This will no doubt form one of the votes of this General Meeting. But it is merely justice to say that the Auxiliary Societies, both in town and country have, by their zeal and activity, greatly encouraged the Directors to proceed in their labors, and without fear, to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of this institution. To the generous exertions of our Female Friends we are peculiarly indebted, and we calculate with confidence on the continuance and increase of their most valuable assistance.

Every succeeding year will, we hope, present to you the gratifying fruits of your past labors, and the animating prospect of new scenes of action. The world is opening to our view, and inviting us to far more extended efforts. The Directors still look forward to the proposed mission to the Afghans, near Persia; the Mongols and Manjurs in Tartary; and to the interesting island of Madagascar. These missions will be commenced as soon as we are furnished with suitable instruments for the purpose.

These, respected brethren, are the outlines of our proceedings, the pleasing details of which, as they would occupy many hours, must appear in another form. But, from this general sketch, we trust it will be evident that the warmest wishes of the Society are, in some happy measure, attained. It is no longer a question of doubtful speculation whether it be practicable to propagate the gospel among the heathen,—whether suitable persons can be found to do the work of Evangelists,—or whether it may please God now, as in ancient times, to prosper the efforts of his servants. The work is accomplished. Able and faithful Missionaries have been obtained; they have been sent forth to the ends of the earth; they have found an open door among the heathen, and their entrance among them has not been in vain. "The

wilderness and the solitary place have been made glad; the desert has rejoiced and blossomed as the rose." Christ is preached among the heathen; and therein we rejoice, yea, we will exceedingly rejoice. Many thousands of the pagan tribes have heard the joyful sound of the gospel; and many hundreds have found it to be the power of God to their salvation.

During the past year, our Seminary has received an addition of several promising students. Many more are candidates for the same honor. We have been enabled to strengthen our foreign stations by many additional laborers. New missions of great importance have been commenced; and to support the whole, our funds have been augmented by the growing liberality of the public and especially by the zeal of our Auxiliary Associations. What need we more? What, but the grateful heart, and the cheerful song? And what now remains, but to persevere with undiminished, or rather with redoubled ardor, in the pursuit of our glorious object—the propagation of the gospel—the conversion of the heathen—the glory of Christ.

The expenditure of the Society, in support of these numerous Missions, amounted, last year, to nearly *Twenty Thousand Pounds*, more than three thousand pounds above the expenditure of the former year; but the Directors have to be thankful that amount is still exceeded by the liberality of its friends; so that they will proceed, with all prudent dispatch, to augment the number of Missionaries in stations where additional help is wanted; to occupy new stations which have been already proposed to the Society; and to obey every call of Providence to probable scenes of usefulness, as quickly as agents, duly qualified for such important engagements, can be obtained.

#### BEDFORD SOCIETY.

For the Suppression of Vice.

[We have been politely favored with the Constitution and Report of a Society for the Suppression of Vice, established some time since, in Bedford, West Chester County, New-York. The Constitution states the object of the Society to be "the suppression of vice, and the promotion of good order and morality in the town of Bedford;" and more particularly, to discourage and suppress immoral practices which the laws of the land have made penal, and to cause those laws to be executed: viz. profanations of the Sabbath, profane cursing and swearing, gambling, private lotteries, raffling, horse-racing, disorderly houses, drunkenness, illegal tipping in taverns and stores, and the like.]

The duty of executing the object of the Society is entrusted to a Committee, and all prosecutions are to be made in the name of the President. Whenever penalties are recovered, they are to be appropriated to the purchase of Bibles, and religious Tracts to be given to the poor.]

The following are Extracts from the Annual Report.

The Committee of "The Society for the suppression of vice in the town of Bedford," reflecting that this society is the first ever established in this town, and probably in this county, and that its principles and objects may not be understood by all, think proper in this their first report to call the attention of the society and their fellow townsmen to a few remarks on the nature and effects of such associations, before they proceed to the report of their own transactions.

If it be doubted whether the love of God can dwell in that man who hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and yet shutteth up his compassion from him, much more inconsistent must it be with the character of a Christian, to see his brother plunging into vices which inevitably tend to ruin his body and soul, and yet make no efforts to save him. But however thoroughly convinced an individual may be of the duty of discouraging vice, and however desirous he may be to fulfil this duty, yet his solitary efforts will not in general be of much avail. He alone cannot reform the morals of society, nor suppress those practices which promote vice. But if a number of individuals, anxious for the suppression of vice, concentrate their influence, experience, and exertions in a society for this purpose, they will easily overcome difficulties which they were unable singly to surmount, and will thus be instrumental in promoting the morality and happiness of many of their fellow citizens. The comparative efficacy of the exertions of individuals and societies, is admirably stated in the following extract from a late pious and useful work.

"Societies for the suppression of vice are not thwarted in their operations by those checks which impede the influence of either individual or official interference. They do not suffer, for instance, from the odium which overwhelms the individual reformer; for if it fall at all, it falls upon numbers whose congregated strength can bear the burthen. A solitary reformer will, perhaps be indiscreet, but here the indiscretion of one man is corrected by the prudence of another, and the suppleness of one animated by the zeal of another. The solitary reformer cannot be everywhere, and see every thing; but the society, by its numbers, possesses a species of ubiquity from which vice can rarely escape. The solitary reformer

may be poor, or may be sick, and is necessarily confined to a certain sphere of observation; but the society moves in all spheres, and has agents in all ranks. The solitary reformer, no less than the executive government, will be inactive, for the one will be too timid, and the other too busy to do much; but the society has nothing to fear, and nothing of the same importance to do; each man will catch and communicate ardor; an atmosphere of zeal will diffuse itself around, and be felt in acts of benevolence and usefulness to the community at large."

Experience has amply demonstrated the truth of these remarks: In 1802 the Society for the Suppression of Vice in the city of London was established, and its numbers soon amounted to about 480, many of them persons of rank and distinction. The vice which in London seems to have been most frequent and flagrant, and which therefore principally attracted the attention of the society, was the violation of the Sabbath by shop-keepers opening their shops, and mechanics following their trades, on that holy day. The society gave notice that they intended to put in force the laws for the observance of the Lord's day. This notice was disregarded, and they commenced their operations. In two years from their formation, the society prosecuted, and succeeded in convicting and punishing, 620 persons, for thus profaning the Sabbath. The effect produced by these prosecutions is declared to be visible. The whole town, it is said, exhibits to a considerable degree, a new face; and the society assert that their proceedings against Sabbath-breakers have had so much influence as to have diminished the necessity of further prosecutions.

So much good resulted from the London society, that societies of the same sort have been established in many parts of England, and particularly in York, Hull, Chatham, Rochester, New-Castle, Liverpool, Stow-market, and Oxford.

Societies for the suppression of vice are not confined to England, but are rapidly spreading throughout our own country, and are now to be found in Portland, Hallowell, Newport, Charlestown, in Dutchess county, in Columbia county, and in the city of Albany. The mayor of the city, and the lieutenant governor of the State, are among the officers of the Albany society.

These societies are composed of men of all political parties, and Christians of all religious denominations. They attempt to suppress no practices but such as are explicitly forbidden by the laws of the land, and are hostile to the spirit of the Gospel.

The committee will now call the attention of the society to their own proceedings. Intemperance appearing to the committee to be the most prevalent and alarming vice in this town, their endeavors have hitherto been directed to its suppression. So desperate appears the condition of the confirmed drunkard, that scarcely any thing seems capable of reforming him but the operation of divine grace on his heart. But if we cannot heal the plague where it has taken possession of the system, we may stand between the dead and the living, and by prudent precautions prevent the infection from spreading. Sensible that the facility afforded by the numerous stores in this town of indulging this vice, encouraged its commission; and convinced that if our store-keepers would cease to sell drams there would be fewer drunkards, the committee addressed a circular letter to each store-keeper, requesting him to discontinue the sale of ardent spirits by the small measure; and the motives which induced the committee to make the request, and which they hoped would have induced a compliance with it, were fully stated. The hopes of the committee have not, however, been realized; and it is with pain they are compelled to inform the society, that there is now no prospect of a voluntary and total discontinuance of the sale of drams.

The society is now called on to decide an important question: Shall we persevere in the good work we have begun? or shall we abandon an undertaking which we are confident meets the approbation of God, because we may have difficulties to struggle with, and calumnies and reproaches to bear? In making up our minds on this subject, let us have recourse to the Scriptures for direction. We there find these exhortations: "Brethren, be not weary in well doing." "As we have opportunity let us do good unto all men." And we also find this promise for our encouragement; "for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." If then we determine to yield obedience to these exhortations, and to rely on this promise, let us next seek for the course which prudence requires we should take.

The practice of which we complain, is unfortunately of so old a date, and so universal in extent, as to be tolerated by public opinion, although forbidden by law. The committee are persuaded that the practice ought to be totally discontinued; but at the same time, they doubt the expediency of an attempt on the part of the society to suppress it by constant and unqualified appeals to the law. The society may, in time, give a tone to public opinion; but it will ever be difficult, and generally unwise, to act in opposition to it.

Christian Observer, Vol. X.

The committee have come to an opinion, that it is in the power of the society to render this practice comparatively innocent, although not at present wholly to abolish it. By an act of the legislature of this State, passed 7th April, 1801, it is declared that no person shall have a license to sell any strong or spirituous liquors to be drunk in any store or house where merchants' goods are sold, unless such person shall also take, at the same time, a license to keep a tavern; and even in that case, no strong liquor shall be sold by the tavern-keeper, on any pretence, in the same room where such merchants' goods are sold, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. And the sale of all spirituous liquors by a store-keeper, who is not also a tavern-keeper, to be drunk in his house, out-house, yard, or garden, is made punishable by a fine of \$25, to be recovered by any person who may sue for the same, before a justice of the peace; one half, when recovered, to be paid to the overseers of the poor, and the other half to go to the person who brings the suit.

Such being the ample provisions of the law, the committee advise the society to avail themselves of them for suppressing the most injurious part of the practice—the sale of drams to persons known to be habitually intemperate. If such persons will indulge their propensity, let them indulge it in secret, in the recesses of their own homes; and not in places of public resort, where the young and the sober are continually invited to join in their debauches, and to accompany them on the road to ruin. The sale of drams to such individuals cannot be defended on the plea of necessity, convenience, or that it does no harm; but it is evidently hurtful, inasmuch as it encourages the commission of sin in the person to whom it is sold, and offers a dangerous example to those before whom it is drunk. The committee have prepared a resolution which they respectfully recommend the society to adopt, declaring that it is the wish and intention of the society, that the committee should commence prosecutions, under the law just mentioned, against every store-keeper who may in future sell drams to intemperate persons. The society will perceive that by this resolution a distinction is made between selling to persons who from fatigue, the inclemency of the weather, indisposition, or other reasonable cause, may think they require a small quantity of spirits; and selling to those who drink merely to gratify a sinful and ruinous propensity, and who, as is usual in such cases, would waste their time in tipping in the stores, and in endeavoring to seduce others to follow their example.

[The following are the Resolutions referred to. They were passed by an unanimous vote.]

Resolved, That it is the wish and intention of this society, that the committee shall, without delay, commence prosecutions against every store-keeper in this town, and immediately within its vicinity, who shall, after receiving notice of this resolution, sell ardent spirits, by the gill, or smaller quantity, to any person who the committee shall have good reason for believing was, at the time, known to the said store-keeper to be habitually intemperate.

Resolved, That every member of this society is hereby exhorted to communicate to the committee such facts and information as he may possess, which will be useful in enabling them to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, certified by the President and Secretary, be sent to each of the said store-keepers.

Ebenezer Grant, President.  
William Jay, Secretary.

[The Circular to the store-keepers is given in the Appendix to the Report. It is an interesting document; but we are obliged to defer it till next week.]

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

[The following interesting account of the late Anniversary of the Sunday School Union in Sheffield, England, is from the letter of a gentleman in Sheffield, to his friend in N. York.]

Sheffield, June 10, 1816.

"We have had another most interesting anniversary of our Union. Every year, prejudice wears increasingly away, and the union of hearts is more and more effected.

"At our first anniversary there were three thousand children, and four hundred teachers; at the fourth anniversary, which was on Monday last, there were six thousand five hundred children, and fourteen hundred teachers, and we have every prospect of extending our borders the present year.

"We are going to establish branch Unions in all the villages which are about six miles around Sheffield, and we anticipate a great accession of numbers and teachers from this plan.

"There has been a Union established at Birmingham and another at Leeds, and a third at Chesterfield.

"We have rejoiced to learn, that you have established a Sunday School Union in New-York. We mentioned this to the Society at our last meeting, and the information was received with great joy. Could the teachers of the Sunday Schools in New-York have been brought to the burying ground at the top of Broad Lane,

some few days ago, where the children were arranged, in a hollow square, four deep; the out in two rows, and the same order; the whole mass, with joy beaming in every pleasure in every countenance, two thousand more were in the and seven hundred at Loxley, belonging to the Union, and the praises of God in the open gratification of thousands of spectators: could they have seen the largest in the town, three children, every seat containing rows: could they have heard the praises of the Redeemer time, and with beautiful harmony they have been present at our for business in the afternoon, heard our report for the year, crowded with important persons, the animated speeches they we are sure it would have been American brethren, a scene have proved stronger than arguments of ours, to prove the ges of Union Sunday Schools.

#### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A Society has been lately New-Hampshire for the relief of orphans and children of deceased an and Congregational Clergy may need charitable aid. The nation which Ministers of the receive, it is well known, exceeds what is necessary for the present wants of their families in consequence, are often indigent, and sometimes distressed. In a sister State, an annual made by the Clergy and a meeting held in Boston solely for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the poor, on these occasions, which amount to five and six hundred dollars, nations from individuals, that that State are enabled to effect a relief to the destitute of their Clergy.

No relief has been provided for sufferers of this description, the last two or three years. A fund, it was thought expedient, should be contributed to the Minister should contribute a dollar annually, and that time one collection in the several cities; also a contribution, annual Convention of Ministers Meeting of the General Association.

For the information of those be disposed to patronize this we give the following extract from the Constitution: "The money for contribution or subscription to al Societies, together with donations, unless the donor expresses otherwise, shall be considered as a permanent fund, and one per cent thereof shall be annually added to the principal. The remaining interest of the fund, and the contributions at the meetings of the Union and General Association, shall be annually expended."

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Concord the first day in June last. The officers were: Rev. William Monro, Dea. Amos Tappan, Secy. Dr. Thomas Sargent, Treas. Trustees.—Rev. A. W. French, Rev. Nathan Parker, M'Farland, Rev. John Smith, F. Rowland, Rev. Walter E. Ephraim P. Bradford, John

Prudential Committee.  
Rev. Mr. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Rowland.—Port.

Extract of a Letter from Kingsbury, to his Correspondent, Northbridge, dated "Knowville, Ten.

"Your design to come to the western country to me I must think is of the Lord. I extend my acquaintance, and I think the object appears to me much in some places, (3 per cent) to promote the cause of Preachers. In a vast number of parents are obliged to employ worst characters, or leave their children without education. It is a sad state of things, that persons notorious for delinquency, profane, and drunk, most every species of vice, to "rear the tender mind of young idea how to shoot." It is more common in this country, immorality of School-Teachers is a great desire to obtain teachers at least, and many would they should be pious, and the characters of the Teachers and to good Teachers which yet there are places where we could bring out more School with you, male or female, the Lord may bless your way, is the prayer of your friend."

Consecration.—St. Andrew's Berlin, and St. Paul's Church, York State, were consecrated to Almighty God, by the Rev. Mr. Bart, the 6th inst. The ceremony was on the day after consecration.







## Poetry.

## LINES

BY MISS LUDIA HUNTLEY.

Addressed to a very interesting and intelligent little girl, deprived of the faculties of speech, and hearing—in consequence of reading this question proposed to one of Abbe Sicard's pupils—*Are the deaf and dumb unhappy?*

OH, could the kind enquirer gaze  
Upon thy brow with feeling fraught,  
Its smile, like inspiration's rays  
Would give the answer to his thought.

And could he see thy sportive grace,  
Soft blending with submission due,  
And note thy bosom's tenderness  
To every just emotion true.

And when the new idea glows  
On the pure altar of thy mind,  
Observe the exulting tear that flows  
In silent ecstasy refined.

Thy active life, thy look of bliss,  
The sparkle of thy magic eye,  
He would his sceptic doubts dismiss,  
And lay his useless pity by.

And bless the ear that ne'er has known  
The voice of censure, pride, or art,  
Or trembled at that sterner tone  
That, while it tortures, chills the heart.

And bless the lip that ne'er can tell  
Of human words the vast amount,  
Nor pour those idle words that swell  
The terror of our last account.

For sure, the stream of silent course  
May flow as deep, as pure, as best,  
As that which rolls in torrents hoarse,  
Or murmurs o'er the mountain's breast.

As sweet a scene, as fair a shore,  
As rich a soil, its tide may lave,  
Then joyful and accepted pour  
Its tribute to the Mighty wave.

## Miscellany.

## CONNECTICUT ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, held at the State House in Hartford, 24th June, 1816.

The following articles were adopted as laws for the regulation and government of the Society.

ART. 1. The Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons shall be established in the town of Hartford.

ART. 2. The annual payment of five dollars shall constitute the person who has paid since the act of incorporation or shall hereafter pay that sum, a member of the Society, for the year commencing at the annual meeting next subsequent to such payment; and the payment of fifty dollars a member for life. The payment of one hundred dollars, shall constitute the person who has or shall hereafter pay that sum a Director for life, and the payment of two hundred dollars a Vice-President for life.

ART. 3. The Society shall annually choose ten Directors, who together with the Directors for life shall manage the concerns of the Society. They shall choose a Clerk for the year. The Clerk shall record the doings of the board and lay them before the Society at their annual meeting.

ART. 4. The Society shall annually choose a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be ex-officio additional Directors of the Society. At every meeting of the Society or of the board of Directors, the President, or in his absence a Vice-President shall preside, or in the absence of both, a chairman to be chosen for that purpose. The Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society and correspond in their name. All the officers of this Society shall be chosen by ballot.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, receive the monies, pay the orders of the Directors and report to the Society the state of their funds at the annual meeting, present his accounts to the board of Directors when requested, and procure on accepting his office, bonds to the satisfaction of the board, for the faithful execution of his trust.

ART. 6. The stated annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of Hartford on the first Saturday after the second Thursday of May. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of five of the Directors. Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be given in two newspapers printed in Hartford, at least two weeks previous to the proposed meeting.

ART. 7. The Directors shall meet in Hartford ten days after they shall have been chosen and then by their own adjournments through the year. A majority of the board or six annual Directors with such other Directors as may be present shall constitute a quorum for business; but in case a quorum of the board does not meet, the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary, or in their absence the members present may adjourn the meeting to some future time.

ART. 8. Alterations and amendments in these articles may be made by a majority of the members present, at an annual meeting of the Society, or at a special meeting of the Society called for the purpose, and at no other.

ART. 9. A meeting of the Directors may at any time be called by the President or in his absence by a Vice-President giving ten days notice by publishing the same in one of the newspapers in the city of Hartford.

The following persons were chosen Officers of the Society for the year ending at the annual meeting in May next.

President.  
His Excellency JOHN CORCORAN, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.  
John Caldwell, Esq. Rev. Dr. Dwight,  
Dr. M. F. Cogswell, Charles Sigourney, Esq.  
Nathl. Terry, Esq. David Porter, Esq.  
Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. Joseph Butler, Esq.

Annual Directors.  
Joseph Rogers, Jared Scarborough, Esq.  
T. S. Williams, Esq. Joseph Trumbull, Esq.  
Samuel Tudor, Jun. Henry Hudson,  
William Watson, Daniel Buck,  
John Butler, James B. Homer.

At a previous meeting,  
Ward Woodbridge, was chosen Treasurer.  
Wm. W. Elsworth, Esq. Secretary.

A new and interesting charity presents its claims to the benevolent. Its object is to open the sources of intellectual and religious improvement to a very unfortunate class of our countrymen, the deaf and dumb. Its views

have nothing of a local kind. Its constitution invites to the direction of its concerns individuals of any of the States. It has chosen for the place of its establishment a central spot, in a healthy and economical part of our country, and nothing now is wanting but public patronage to raise it to that degree of permanent and extensive usefulness which the importance of the object to which it is devoted, demands. Very considerable funds will be necessary for the support and education of the children of the indigent. It is peculiarly over these unfortunate, who are without resources of their own and who cannot be maintained and instructed by their immediate relations and friends, that the proposed asylum wishes to cast the mantle of its protection. It seeks to restore them to society with habits of practical usefulness, with the capacities of intellectual enjoyment, and above all in the possession of the hope of immortality through Jesus Christ. It expects soon to commence under very favorable auspices. Its principal instructor has visited the institutions of a similar kind in London, Edinburgh and Paris. His assistant, who is himself deaf and dumb, is one of the most distinguished pupils of the celebrated Abbe Sicard, and has for 8 years been an instructor in the royal institution for this class of unfortunate persons in Paris. In Europe, experience has taught the necessity of giving to such establishments considerable magnitude and resources. It is in such a manner, that this singular department of education can be carried to its greatest degree of excellence; that the pupils can be supported and instructed at the least expense; that they can feel that excitement which is found to be the result of assembling them together in considerable numbers; and that instructors can be trained for other institutions when they are found necessary. Such establishments now flourish in almost every European State. Princes are their patrons, and public munificence has raised them to eminent and extensive usefulness. The first, and infant institution of this kind in America, now pleads in the name of those whom it seeks to relieve. Its object, its fondly trusts, will unite the wishes and secure the aid of all who feel for the honor of their country, for the cause of humanity, and for the diffusion among all minds of that religion, whose founder exhibited, not only the most endearing trait of his character, but one of the most striking proofs of his Messiahship, in opening the ear of the deaf, and in causing the tongue of the dumb to sing for joy.

## THE ELEPHANT.

The following anecdotes of the Elephant lately killed at Alfred, (Me.) are from the National Register.

The following fact, we witnessed: He was confined in a small and uncomfortable place, where a temporary shed was erected over him. The weather was extremely hot, and the sensibility of the poor animal had been frequently tortured by the cries of distress proceeding from a dog belonging to his master, on whom the visitant inflicted pain, to witness the distress of his gigantic protector. At every cry the elephant would growl; and when the dog was admitted to his presence again, he would pass his foot slightly over the back of the animal, as if he endeavored to soothe his sufferings. Having been often irritated in this manner, the animal grew furious and ungovernable at last, and his proboscis flew in rapid circles, denouncing vengeance on the persecutors of his humble friend. He repeatedly smote with his trunk the boards that formed his prison: he first touched them with the extremity of his proboscis, by way of ascertaining the strength of his confinement; finding the resistance still effectual, he rolled it into a partial knot, and struck a harder blow—the coil was redoubled, and the assault made with augmented violence, but not sufficient to demolish his prison walls. Repeated experiments of this kind were made, and at every abortive effort the size of the weapon of offence and the strength of the blow was redoubled. At length, gathering up his proboscis into a circular compact knot, he smote the wall with all his might, and the boards flew like feathers before the blast, and he stood at once emancipated and enlarged.

He was once confined in a ferry-boat, and some of the passengers supposed that this dog might now be assailed with impunity. They began to torture the dog, and his cries reached the ears of the elephant. Resentment is fertile in finding out means of annoyance, and so it was proved on the present occasion. The assailants were beyond the reach of his trunk, but the water was near. Extending his proboscis into the river, he absorbed great quantities into his chest, which he immediately emptied through the same channel, into the boat. He began to work leisurely in the business of drowning the whole company at first, apparently not apprehending any counteracting exertion: but when he observed two hands employed in bailing the water out, who at length became alarmed for their safety, he redoubled his exertions, pouring larger quantities of water, and with more rapidity, in his drafts, as if determined to accomplish his object. The men employed to bail the water were obliged to redouble their alacrity also; but in this strange contest for superiority, the boat reached the land before the victory was decided. This fact we have from one of the company, who was a trembling witness of the spectacle.

The manner in which these creatures ford rivers is peculiarly remarkable. Unwilling to exert themselves more than the occasion requires, they walk upon the bottom until the water covers their heads. They then elevate their trunks above the surface, and being supplied with a proper quantity of air through these organs, continue their submarine journey unimpeded. The top of the trunk is often seen moving in quiet and confidence through the stream, as if by an involuntary motion, while its owner remains in security below. When the depth will no longer allow of this enjoyment, then, and not till then, the head of this majestic animal rises to view, so peculiarly solicitous does he appear not to exert himself beyond the emergency of the case. It is likewise worthy of remark, the manner in which the elephants fight the rhinoceros. They are determined and inveterate enemies to each other, and the first blow decides the battle. The rhinoceros it is well known, is of a size much smaller than his antagonist, and runs between his legs. If he escapes the blow of the proboscis, he will, by the means of the horn with which nature has surmounted his nose, rip open the belly of the elephant; if he receives the blow, he lies motionless at his feet, a breathless body. See now the manner in which the elephant prepares himself for the reception of his formidable antagonist! In all other cases, he elevates his club when he meditates a deadly blow. In the present instance, it would give to his enemy an unnecessary advantage; it would leave the passage between his fore legs unguarded. The sagacious animal seems sensible of this, and lower-

ing his head, lays his proboscis between his fore legs, to its whole extent, and waits for the arrival of his foe. At the moment of his arrival, the receding blow is given, which while it guards him from the horn, lays his enemy prostrate in the dust: his proboscis is thus rendered, at one and the same instant of time, an engine both of assault and of defence. When annoyed by the flies in their passage through a forest, they will pluck with their trunks a bough, and whip the insects away. The instances of docility recorded of this animal are altogether surprising. The late Tippoo Saib possessed an Elephant which had been badly wounded in several engagements with the English. In one of these battles an English surgeon was made prisoner of war. As the art of surgery was imperfectly known in the dominions of Tippoo, this was thought an invaluable capture. The surgeon was employed, and liberally paid for his services. Tippoo at length told his captive that his favorite elephant was badly wounded, and that he must attend to the recovery of this formidable patient. The English surgeon remonstrated against the peril of this practice; but the reply of the monarch was short and conclusive—his head should answer for his neglect of his majesty's command. His majesty attended the three or four first visits of the surgeon to the four-footed patient, and while the ball was extracting, spoke to the beast in a tone of command. The elephant obeyed his master; and amidst the groans excited by the pain of the operation, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, offered no symptoms of resistance or annoyance. After his wounds had received two or three dressings, and the anguish of his pain had abated, the elephant, with the other patients, would visit the surgeon in his tent, and wait for the assistance of the medical hand with all the gravity of an intelligent being. Who that distinguishes such traits, such evident symptoms of approximation to man, does not feel something like a fellow sympathy for the murder of this animal!

## St. Helena.

It appears from Mr. Harkley's account, that in the year 1592, this island was inhabited by only one man. The ship Edward Bonaventure, Capt. Lancaster, on its return from India, touched there that year, which is related as follows: "The ship was brought to anchor at St. Helena, where we found an Englishman, a tailor, who had remained fourteen months on the island. Ten men who had been sent ashore in the boat, hearing some person singing within a chapel, concluded that it was a Portuguese, and pushing open the door, found the tailor sheltering himself from the heat of the sun. But the sudden entrance of so many people at once, greatly alarmed the poor man, who had not seen a living soul for fourteen months preceding. At first he took them for Portuguese, but afterwards discovering that they were Englishmen, and several of the number his own acquaintances, he was so overjoyed, that what between excessive fear and sudden joy he, to our great sorrow, became distracted, and died on our arrival in the W. Indies. He had made himself two suits of goats' skins, with the hairy side outwards, like the savages of Canada."

## Remarkable Occurrence.

Some days since an inhabitant of New-Brunswick, N. J. who was on business in Pirataway, tied his horse near a *bee-hive* at the house of a farmer, where he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner returned with every expedition, and found the bees settled in swarms and covering the head and neck of the horse; the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as truly piteous; he had given up resistance, and stood motionless, with his head bowed down to his hoofs: all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing, the bees attacking with fury every person who approached: when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours. It is truly astonishing, when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of bee-hives.

An important caution.—Ladies who are accustomed to wear their dresses extremely low in the back and bosom, or off the shoulders, are particularly requested to beware of a person who has for some time past frequented all places of public amusement, and many private parties. He is an elderly gentleman, of venerable appearance and correct manners; his constant practice, when he observes a lady dressed in the manner above described, is with an almost imperceptible and apparently accidental pressure of a little instrument which he carries in his hand, to imprint the following words upon her back and shoulders—*Naked, but not ashamed*. The stain is like that produced by lunar caustic; washing will not remove it, and it becomes more visible by exposure to the air, so that nothing but covering can conceal it. It is said that several ladies were marked last summer at various places of fashionable resort, and that they cannot, even now, strip for company, without displaying this indecible badge of disgrace.

London paper.

## DEATHS.

In London, Mrs. Nicholl, the beautiful wife of A. Nicholl, Esq. who in five days after her marriage, was discovered by her husband to be dead in her bed. Mr. N. in a distracted state, alarmed the house, and a surgeon was immediately called, but the vital spark was extinct. In Baltimore, Mr. Charles B. West, of a wound he received at the battle of Bladensburg.

The funeral of Gen. H. K. Van Rensselaer, (whose death was mentioned last week,) took place at Albany on the 10th inst. with much ceremony and parade. He greatly distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war by his bravery and skill. When he was attacked at Fort Ann in 1777, he received a musket ball in his thigh, which caused him much uneasiness during the remainder of his life: and it was not until after his death it was extracted, having been carried by him 39 years.

## Thermometrical Register.

Sept. 9—13, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
96 64 60 SW S SW	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy	
10 54 58 NE E E	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy	
11 46 53 NE E E	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy	
12 52 56 34 E NE	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy	
13 54 54 33 NE NE	cl'dy, rain, rain.	

In consequence of the alteration in the day of publication, our Thermometrical Register will commence with Saturday instead of Monday

**New-York Bills**  
and Treasury Notes, taken at Par,  
AT No. 63, Cornhill, for the following articles, if offered soon,  
Convex Mirrors, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes—Spy Glasses,  
Open and Burning Glasses—Reading & Quiz do. Gilt and wood case Pocket Compasses, Spirit Levels—Gilders and Palate Knives, Burnishing Stones,  
Arometers for Acids, Spirits, &c.  
Port Crayons, of steel and brass,  
Glaziers Diamonds—Camera Lucida, Miniature Frames—morocco Miniature Cases, Ivory for Miniatures,  
Ivory and Earthen Palates,  
Gold L. C.—Camels Hair Pencils—Fitch do. Swan Quills do.—Sable do.—Lead do. Portrait Painters Brushes,  
Mahogany Graining do.—Sash Tools, Boxes of Reeves Colors of 1, 2, 3 & 4 rows, Boxes of Newman's do.  
Separate Cakes of Reeves and Newman's, British and India Ink,  
Colors for painting on velvet,  
Brushes for do.—Crayons and Chalks, Drawing Paper—Bristol do.—colored do. Fancy do.—Fillagree do.  
Gold, plain and embossed do.  
India gilt and silver do.—Prints of Figures, Flowers do.—Landscapes do.—Heads do. Books of Flowers, &c. &c.

Also—An extensive assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, some very elegant, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices; 6 cases Looking Glass Plates, assorted sizes; 50 boxes Picture Glass, all sizes from 27 by 14 to 31 by 21, of the first quality.

Likewise—Embroidery, Pictures, and Looking Glasses framed in the neatest manner. Old Looking Glass Plates new silvered.  
Sept. 17. 2m BITTLE, FICKE, & Co.

## JOHN KUHN.

HAVING formed a connexion in business with his Son, JOHN KUHN, Jr. it will in future, be conducted under the firm of  
**JOHN KUHN & SON,**  
Nos. 12, and 13, State-street—who have for sale, a number of Scotch Plain Cloaks, (a very comfortable article for the approaching season) at 20 per cent below the last year's prices—Also, a few Burtons and other Coats—Vests—Pantalons &c. ready made.  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Buttons, &c. &c. as usual. 1f Sept 11

## GREAT BARGAINS.

IN BOOTS AND SHOES,  
At No. 12, Exchange-Buildings.  
The Subscriber having on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, and wishing to dispose of them is induced to sell at reduced prices. In order to be partly in fashion with some of his neighbors, who have thought best to sell Cheap, he also will sell Cheap—at the same time, his work shall be as good, as though the prices were not reduced.—His work is made of the best materials, and by the first rate workmen, and will be sold at the following reduced prices—  
Fair top Boots, from \$8 to 10  
Swarrow do. 5 50 to 8 50  
Wellington L. ce do 4 to 6  
Gentlemen's Shoes do 1 50 to 2 25  
Do. Pumps do 1 50 to 2

Gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with good BOOTS for the approaching season, or with SHOES and PUMPS for the present, will never have a better opportunity to buy both good and cheap, for CASH only.  
Sept. 10. WILLIAM CHADWICK, Agent.

## REMOVAL.

DAVID FELT has removed from Suffolk Buildings, to No. 10, State-street, corner of Congress-street, and over the shop of Mr. JOHN KUHNS, where he offers for sale,

A large assortment of Account-Books, such as Ledgers, Waste Journal, Cash, Sales, Invoices, Letter, and Receipt Books, warranted to be made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without Patent Spring Backs, some of which are bound in Russia; together with a variety of other Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in any other shop in Boston.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern, and at short notice, as usual. ALSO, BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and despatch. 1f Aug. 14.

## FEATHERS, &amp;c.

TWO Thousand pounds Russia and common Feathers;  
500 lbs. best live Geese do;  
700 yds. fine and common Bedticks.

Also,  
Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Furniture Dimity; Fringes; Tassels; Bindings; crimson and green Moreen, for Pew Cushions, &c. &c.

Paper Hangings.  
A good assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders, by wholesale or retail, at No. 84, Newbury-street, opposite the white Horse Tavern, by ROBERT L. BIRD.  
Boston, July 31, 1816. 1m

The Columbian Museum,  
Tremont-St. next the new Court-House, is open every day and evening, (Saturday and Sunday excepted.) Its contents are very numerous and suited to gratify almost every taste that is pleased with rational and scientific amusement. On short evenings, the Museum is kept open an extra hour. Admission 25 Cts.  
Deposited for sale as above.

A large and fine toned ORGAN, which has a double action, having three barrels attached to it, in addition to the finger-board. Also, an elegant Grand PIANO Forte, with 6 pedals. Price, \$750.

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. DANIEL CONY, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

DOCTOR BENJAMIN BURGE, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, will attend to that service at the Office of Philip Leach, in said Vassalborough, on the last Saturday of September, October, and December next, from nine to twelve o'clock in the forenoon.  
PHILIP LEACH, } Commis.  
BENJ. BROWN, Jr. } sioners.  
Vassalboro, Sept. 8, 1816. [10]

**ISAAC BOWERS**  
Commission Store, 17, Cornhill.  
HAS for sale, wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AMERICAN Also, an assortment of Belling 2 and 3 threaded English Black.

**IRISH LINENS**  
Also, a few pieces black and very fine, may be had at ENOS CORN site the Old South.

**New Map of Maine**  
JUST Published and for sale by J. BURDITT, Franklin's Head, No. 30 street, a NEW MAP of the DISTRICT of MAINE, from the latest and best sources. Also, a Statistical View of the District, more especially with reference to the importance of its interior, addressed to the consideration of the Legislators of Maine.—by Moses Greenleaf, Esq.

**Dr. Griffin's Sermon**  
JUST received by S. T. ARMISTEAD, No. 50, Cornhill, price 19 cents, \$2 a dozen.  
LIVING TO GOD:—A Sermon preached June 16, 1816, at the Brick Church in New-York, by EDWARD D. D. Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J.

**London Catalogues of Books**  
JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's Head, No. 30, Court-street, has received the new CATALOGUES, and Monthly Lists of Publications, which may be seen at the above place. He is constantly sending to London Books, Magazines, Reviews, Miscellaneous and Philosophical Instruments. Any orders will be attended to and sent on very reasonable terms.  
July 10. 1f

**Paper Hangings, Paper & Upholstery.**  
**MOSES GRANT, Jr. & Co.**  
No. 6, Faneuil Hall.

**MANUFACTURE PAPER**  
and have constantly for sale, a large assortment of American and Foreign Papers, which will be sold on the most liberal terms. As they conduct the whole process of manufacturing, from the rag to the finished paper, they feel a confidence in warranting the per-Hangings a quality to any made in the Country. Traders supplied on liberal terms.

**Warranted Live Geese FEATHERS**  
Common do. do.  
Russia and Lisbon do. do.  
BEDS furnished at short notice; Elegant crimson and green Silk, crimson Velvet, with every necessary trimming for Church.  
Large and small HAIR MATTRESSES with a great variety of other Upholstries, Brussels and other Carpets made in a faithful manner, and the Business as above.

**Paper of all kinds**  
Manufactured by M. GRANT, Jr. & Co. Newton, and for sale at No. 6, Faneuil Hall.  
—ON HAND—  
300 reams demy Printing Paper, Superior white Bond do. Foolscap and Pot Writing do. Large and small Tea do. Scotch Cap do. Blue and red Demy do. Large Royal Printing do. Contracts made for Paper, of any quantity, and on terms the most liberal.

**CASH FOR STOCK**  
M. G. Jr. & Co. will purchase all good quality, at market price, at store and pay Cash. 4f

**Crockery, Glass and China**

**OTIS NORCROSS**  
No. 15, EXCHANGE-STREET.  
HAS on hand, received by the late—  
—516 crates and hogheads, making an extensive assortment, consisting of the following Articles, viz—  
63 crates edged Plates, Tullies &c. 57 do CC do do  
14 do edged and CC assorted Plates 18 do CC Chambers and Bowls 16 do enamelled fancy and CC Bowls 20 do CC Mugs and Jugs 16 do enamelled and CC do 3 do CC Basins—1 do do 23 do edged & CC Dishes, Bakers M 27 do enamelled Teas—48 do CC do 5 do blue printed do 5 do Blue printed Cups and Saucers 5 do Coffee Bowls &c. 10 do blue printed Dining Ware &c. terms:—  
12 do do Tea Ware, oval and 12 do Myrtle Tea Ware 5 do Lustre Tea Sets, spotted, lustre and black sheperd pattern 2 do blue printed Muffins—3 do do 2 do do covered Chambers, &c. 50 1/2  
7 do Lustre Teapots, Sugars and 10 do do Jugs and Gifts 3 do do China Tea Sets  
60 pteckages of GLASS, consisting of quart and pint Decanters—quart half pint Tumblers—Wines, Creams (some very elegant diamond cut and) Decanters, Carafes, Liqueur Bottles, Tumblers, Salts, Jellies, Lemonade Cans, diamond, oval and prismatic Champagne, diamond oval and prismatic 21 crates black TEA-POTS.  
95 crates, well assorted for the try trade, with a large assortment of WARE, making a complete assortment is warranted to be of the first quality and of the heaviest patterns—and equalled superior, to any in America—which sold on the most accommodating terms on credit.

Customers, and country traders who are desired to call and examine the selection of good Ware, and repeated in best manner. 6w

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
NATHANIEL WILLIS  
No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-street, BOSTON.  
Price Three Dollars a year.